



## Chapter Four

### Family and Child

#### Lesson-1: Family and types of Families

1. We live with our ..... families.
2. The relationship between the families develop through ..... marriage.
3. Family is the basic unit of ..... society.
4. Every family member has some ..... needs.
5. The younger members of the family need..... proper care and guidance.
6. The members of a family need ..... a safe environment at home.
7. Family is of ..... two types.
8. Most of the families are now ..... single families.
9. Joint families are ..... extended families.
10. Single families are normally ..... smaller in size.

#### Lesson-2: Characteristics of a Child at various Ages

1. UN Convention on the Right of the Child was declared in ..... 1989.
2. The babies between one day to two weeks of age are known as ..... newborns.
3. Below the age of 18, everyone is considered as ..... child.
4. From two weeks to two years of age is considered as ..... very childhood.
5. From two weeks to two years of age is considered as ..... very childhood.
6. Every child is ..... an important member of family.
7. Two years to six years of age ..... pre-childhood.
8. Six to 10/11 years of age ..... mid-childhood.
9. The first communication of a child ..... crying.
10. The lungs of a newborn become active ..... through crying.

#### Lesson-3: Babyhood

1. The growth of a child is more visible..... during the childhood.
2. Food, nutrition and care affect a child's ..... growth.
3. A baby gain weight rapidly during ..... the first 6 to 12 months of life.
4. By 24 months of age, most babies ..... quadruple their birth weight.
5. To ensure the proper physical and mental development of a child, s/he should be provided with ..... adequate nutritious food.
6. Alongside food, a child also needs ..... love and affection.
7. A mother played the most important role in a child's ..... development.
8. If a child is scared, s/he should be ..... taken care of.
9. If a child is hungry, s/he should be ..... fed.
10. A safe environment helps a child to grow ..... strong and intelligent.

#### Lesson-4: Early Childhood

1. Two years to six years of age ..... pre childhood.



2. The other name for pre-childhood is ..... pre madrasa child.
3. Pre-childhood is known as ..... the age to play.
4. A Child gets prepared to learn at ..... pre-childhood.
5. At pre-childhood, children ask questions..... frequently.
6. Pre-childhood kids want to learn ..... everything.
7. By asking questions, the mental development of a child ..... takes place.
8. We should not scold ..... if the child asks questions.
9. The age of curiosity ..... pre-childhood
10. By competing with the same age group children, the social development of a child ..... takes place.

### **Lesson-5: Middle Childhood**

1. 6 to 10/11 years of age ..... mid-childhood.
2. At mid child hood hte growth of a child is ..... slow.
3. Changes come at ..... mid-childhood.
4. Mid-childhood kids play in ..... groups.
5. The necessary skills of achild develops in ..... mid-childhood.
6. Mid-childhood kids are..... enthusiast.
7. Success increass children's ..... confidence.
8. Failure makes a child ..... disppointed.
9. Appreciation increases child's ..... sense of security.
10. Punishmentw hurt a child's ..... self-dignity.

### **Questions with Answers of the Exercise**

**Ques-1.** Abid is of 3 years of age. His working mother stays with her parents-in-law in spite of her office heing at a distant location. Abid's aunt (wife of paternal uncle) makes him bathe, have meals, etc. Abid spends his day rejoicing with his grandparents in spite of day long absence of his parents.

- a. What is the basic unit of a society?
- b. What is nuclear family?
- c. In which type of family does Abid grow up? Explain.
- d. Explain the role of the family in the process of the growth of the children having the same age of Abid.

### **Answer to the question no.1**

- a. Family is the basic unit of a society.
- b. The family in wihch the parents live along with their unmarried children in a separate house is called a single family. The number of single families is increasing in modern times. Single or nuclear families are mostly seen in urban reas.
- c. From the given passage we know that Abid is growing up in a joint family. Families in which grandparents, parents, uncles, aunts, siblings, cousins and children live



together in one house in called joint families. The members of such a family do the household chores together. They co-operate and help each other in different tasks and at times of need and emergency. While some members go outside for the purpose of work of studies, others can help to look after the children and elderly people at home. For instance, when Abid's parents are away to work, he spends his day at home under the care and supervision of other family members. Children in such families learn a lot of values and discipline in such families learn a lot of values and discipline through living together with everyone. Thus, they have a sound mental development.

d. In a joint family, the members share a strong bond among themselves. For this reason, they discharge their duties and responsibilities towards each other sincerely. They tend to be helpful, mutually co-operative and look out for each other's needs and emergencies. For instance, lending help during emergency or danger, giving suggestion and advice, helping take care of children, raising household income, etc. Thus, in a joint family, members help out in rearing the children of the house and also foster strong value, discipline and care among the young minds. We saw this in the case of Abid who young minds. We saw this in the case of Abid who young minds. We saw this in the case of Abid who belongs to joint family. Whenever his parents went to work, he spent the day with his grandparents and aunts at home. They arranged for his bath and food and entertained him. As a result, he never felt lonely or sad in the absence of his parents the whole day. Rather, he love and affection from everyone.

**Ques-2.** Saiyara will get herself admitted into a school next year. She speaks throughout the day. She keeps her mother busy throughout the day with thousands of questions on world surrounding her. Although her mother remains busy in various works, she does not feel disturbed and makes answers to the various questions asked by Saiyara.

- a. What is the first language of neonatal after birth?
- b. What do you mean by a healthy and moral child?
- c. What stage of childhood does Saiyara belong to? - Explain.
- d. The role played by Saiyara's mother helps in the sound development of children. - Explain.

### **Answer to the question no.2**

a. Crying is the language of neonatal after its birth.

b. The children who are reddish and pink colour at the time of birth, cry at the moment of birth sleep for 18-20 hours, weigh at least 2.5 kg and can suck mother's breast normally, are healthy neonatal.

c. Saiyara is at the stage of early childhood. Another name for this period is pre-school child. Saiyara asks her mother about the world around her. She talks all day long. Children of this age have eagerness and curiosity and he or she asks questions



continuously. He or she asks questions continuously. He or she likes to learn everything. In the passage, Saiyara is also doing the same thing.

d. In the passage, Saiyara's mother plays a supportive role that is essential for the sound development of children like Saiyara. Saiyara is at the stage of early childhood. The world surrounding her. Saiyara speaks continuously and asks thousands of questions to her mother. Her mother does not get annoyed by it. She answers all her questions. In order to bring appropriate changes for the sound development of the children of this age, instead of buying expensive toys for them, it is necessary to talk to them nicely. Without getting annoyed by their questions, we should be attentive to what they want to say, entertain them with stories, spend time with them and make them acquainted with new subjects. Saiyara's mother is also doing the same thing, which is very essential for the sound development of her child.

### **Additional Creative Questions with Answers to get 'Common' in the Exam**

**Ques-3.** Oishi is a student of class six. She is very happy as her brother was born today. Her brother cried at the time of his birth. His skin colour is pinkish and he weighs about 3.5 kg. She noticed that her brother sleeps most of the time of the day.

- a. What is a pre-school child?
- b. What do you mean by 'age of playing'?
- c. Why was Oishi's brother crying after his birth? Explain.
- d. Can Oishi's brother be called a healthy neonatal?

### **Answer to the questions no. 3.**

a. The child aged between 2.5 years to 6 years is known as a pre-school child.

b. Early childhood is such an age when the child does not begin to participate in formal education in a school but get prepared for going to school. Some children start school at this age and takes preparation towards participating in informal education there. So, this period is called the age of playing.

c. Oishi's brother was crying after his birth. Because, after birth, the first language of a neonatal is crying. Crying activates the lungs of the child. Air is let inside the lungs and the blood gets oxygenated and, simultaneously, carbon dioxide is let out from the blood. If the neonatal does not cry after birth, his or her body will suffer from a lack of oxygen and accumulate carbon dioxide in the blood. Consequently, the neonatal becomes blue. Such a state is tremendously risky. So, crying proves the sound health of the child.

d. Oishi's brother can be called a healthy neonatal. Those infants are regarded as healthy who are reddish or pinkish in colour, cries at the time of birth and can feed on breast milk normally. Thus, Oishi's brother is a healthy infant. A healthy and normal neonatal weighs at least 2.5 kg. A neonatal sleeps for at least 18-20 hours- gets up



after each 2-3 hours, takes food, releases excrete and sleeps again. Following are some more signs or characteristics, that make us understand a child's soundness-

\*The child likes to suck if its lips are touched by a finger.

\*The child holds firmly if a finger or a pencil is given to its palm.

\*Sudden sounds make the child suddenly come to senses.

The signs of Oishi's brother in the passage matches those of the signs of a healthy neonatal. So, it can be said that, Oishi's brother is a healthy neonatal.

### **Question Bank**

#### **Creative Questions with Hints**

**Ques-1.** Abir is the only child of his parents. Both his parents work. His mother always brings expensive clothes and food for him. But, he became ill for the lack of company and care. When his mother took him to a child specialist, he said, "Company and exchange of ideas are essential for a child alongside physical and mental development."

- a. What is the range of age for babyhood?
- b. What do you mean by food for the brain?
- c. What were the duties of Abir's mother in keeping him healthy? Explain.
- d. Do you agree with the statement of the specialist? Give argument in favour of your answer.

#### **Answer to the question no. 1**

a. 2 weeks to 2.5 years.

b. At babyhood, love is essential for a child along with food and clothes. If the child gets as the same amount of affection, love, attention and enthusiasm as the same amount of food allotted for him, it is called food for the brain, which helps in child's development.

c. Describe the duties for the physical and mental development of a child.

d. Explain the necessity of company and exchange of ideas alongside food for the development of a child.

#### **Knowledge-based questions with answers**

**Ques-1.** What is the range of age for early childhood?

**Ans:** 2.5 to 6 years.

**Ques-2.** What is the range of age for middle childhood?

**Ans:** 6 to 11 years.

**Ques-3.** For how long does an infant stay in the mother's womb?

**Ans:** A child spends 9 months or 280 days in the mother's womb.

#### **Comprehension-based questions with answers**

**Ques-1.** Why does a child remain self-centred at the stage of early childhood?

**Ans:** At early childhood, a child learns about himself or herself and the surroundings through playing. That is the reason why children at this stage usually talk much about



themselves. They find interest and talk about everything that pleases them. For instance, their clothes, shoes and toys, Thus, the child remains self-centred.

**Ques-2.What do you mean by the neonatal period?**

**Ans:** The period from birth to up to 2 weeks is called the neonatal period. After being nourished i the mother's womb for a long period, a baby is born in a completely new environment. Such an environment can highly influence and even pose some risks to the infant.